

## II. World War and the New World

### 1. Establishment of New Spheres of Influence Over the World.

The connection between the war in Asia and that in Europe has become markedly clarified with the signing of the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy.

(P. 65) This is not merely because the recognition has become widespread that Japan as well as Germany and Italy are opposed to a common enemy, Britain and America, but still more because there was a deepened consciousness that Japan and other Axis Powers, as mentioned in the Preamble of the Pact, are acting upon their common noble ideas.

In the days when the three nations were acting individually in the East and in the West, it was a little difficult to make a distinction between the motives and objects of the present war from those of before. In other words, the European war has been regarded as an Anglo-French struggle with Germany and Italy, and a contest for their respective spheres of influence; and the Asiatic war has been criticized as being a manifestation of Japan's aggressive policy against a weak China. Furthermore, until then, actually, the great conception of the "New World Order" mentioned in the Alliance Treaty, was not openly declared by any of the three powers, each of them instead aimed at sweeping away the old order in their respective immediate spheres of influence. However, through this treaty, Japan has announced at home and abroad her intentions to establish a "Greater East Asia" Co-prosperity Sphere which goes beyond the Japan-Manchukuo-China bloc; while Germany and Italy have clarified their determination to establish a new order over a vast area which includes Europe and Africa; and thus creating a close cooperative relation between the new orders of the East and of the West. Thus, the characteristics and the eventual outcome of the current global upheaval have become definitely clear. Although originally the three nations have been assigned a common mission through world history, when their collaboration and cooperation assume the dignified form of a treaty, it is quite natural that the rival powers strengthen their unity. It is a fact that since the Treaty was made public, the attitude of America has become conspicuously firmer, and the enthusiasm to give assistance to Britain has markedly increased. America has expressed her open hostile feeling against Japan, Germany and Italy, and has even before been trying to obstruct our actions at every turn. But, according to the recent situation, the fear is steadily increasing that America might sooner or later enter the wars in the East and the West, and bring about an unprecedented era of world conflagration.

This is perhaps an unavoidable tendency. The new and old powers that split the present world differ from each other with respect to their characteristics and conceptions in the entire fields of politics, economy, and culture; and America is one nation which most distinctly and powerfully

represents the old power. Since the retreat of the old order in Europe increasingly brings such a position of America to the (page 67) surface, it is quite natural that America feels that she was chosen as the target of attack in the face of the collaboration and cooperation of Japan, Germany and Italy which aim at a new world order. As to the reason why America does not immediately enter the war, there may be divergent reasons, such as her incomplete re-armament, conflicting public opinions, the war situation still not necessitating such an action, etc. There is no mistake, however, that America is in fact waging a war in unity with Britain, and it is impossible to think of the end of the war without America.

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## 2. America's Entry Into the War is Inevitable.

If America pours her immense manpower and material resources into the war, we must expect the war to certainly cover a long period of time. However, if one takes this to mean the collapse of the culture of mankind, it is because he does not understand the real significance of the present war to start with. What brought about the current turmoil? The stalemated civilization of liberalism is indeed its cause. Is not the present war the attempt to create a new thing by bursting out of an old shell? The New Order of the East and the West certainly has no significance outside of this. Destruction of human lives and materials is unavoidable. This is neither the destruction of civilization nor the collapse of culture. This is nothing but a sacrifice for the sake of the brilliant birth of a new culture. The thoughts of mankind in effecting any great change have always had to undergo long periods of such destructions. It is quite natural that America would eventually become involved in this war in one form or other. Not only that, but might this not actually be necessary for the interest of the world, and also for the interest of America herself. The reason is because this is the only way that a change in history and a regeneration of the world can become possible.

(page 68) It is said that the Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy was concluded for the purpose of stopping America's entry into the war. What the politicians had in mind might have been really just that. If America remains content with her richly blessed surroundings, and does not intervene in any issue of the old world, permitting the new orders of Asia and Europe to take their own courses, the miserable plight confronting mankind will become lighter, and the restoration of peace, so to speak, will be made comparatively easier. This, however, is impossible. Furthermore, it is hardly possible for America, who constitutes the main factor necessitating New Order movements, to remain out of the picture indefinitely. It may be said that actually the treaty which primarily attempted to secure American neutrality, on the contrary made America's participation in the war unavoidable. The reason is because the New Order of Europe and the New Order of Asia have an inseparable relation by this Treaty, and if the Eastern Hemisphere should be completely established under the new system, it is difficult for the Western Hemisphere to maintain the old system alone; and

it is because the leaders of the internal order of America would never consent to cast off their old conventionalism, unless a world-shattering major war is at stake.

3. The position of Germany and Italy and that of Britain.

As far as the shooting war in Europe is concerned, it seems that it would not last very long, and its result does not seem to be too difficult to imagine, although the destruction in the future might be severe and the losses heavy. It is only a matter of time before the British influence would be swept out of the continent. Germany and Italy will secure under their power vast territories ranging from Scandinavia to the Balkans, the Near East, and Africa, and successively plot the reconstruction, and can easily establish self-sufficiency. Thus, the passage of time will rather make their positions safe. On the contrary, Britain though close to the continent cannot receive any material from that source, and her position is such that she is receiving submarine attacks and air raids from the enemy who has secured strategic positions, and her position would probably become more difficult day by day. It is therefore thought that perhaps it is unnecessary for Germany and Italy to risk the dangers and sacrifices of a landing operation.

Britain rejected the German and Italian peace proposal, although she was well aware of the fall of France; and this matter has already become clear. This was wholly because Britain was determined to fight a death struggle with Germany and Italy, with (page 70) all the power of the Anglo-Saxon world. Thus, Hitler was now obliged to make a fresh determination and preparation. This might be the reason why he did not take advantage of victory and attempt to invade England. There are many things which Germany must do if she is to wage a long-term decisive war against the whole British Empire, and subsequently with the United States of America. First of all, Germany must consolidate the European continent. On top of this, connections with Asia are also necessary. Although Germany is said to have not been neglecting preparations from the start for both a short-term war and a long-term war, it is believed that she is now seriously determined to fight a delaying war and is making preparations for it. Her Balkans project and her Mediterranean Sea operations are probably for this purpose. Germany must first of all facilitate the position of her ally Italy, and the two of them must be ready to meet a long-term struggle. Therefore, it seems that Germany is not necessarily hurrying the invasion of England. With the coming of spring, Germany may of course start attacks on a major scale, but at present, both Germany and Italy are probably anticipating that the war would not come to an end even if the English mainland falls. If a war with America were unavoidable, it can be said that it might be more convenient for Germany and Italy with their inferior naval strength to draw the U.S. to Europe and engage them in a battle there. If they oust Britain from the Mediterranean Sea, they will not have much worry of receiving damage from that source. Then Britain's worry would be that her homeland inhabited by 48 million people is situated too close to the continent. If they did not have to consider the inhabitants, they can probably strategically abandon



that island. However, it is probably most painful to Britain that she is forced to protect this to the bitter end.

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#### 4. The Four Major Blocs of the World.

In view of the progress of the situation thus far, and of the future prospects, it is thought that the ultimate British retreat from Europe is an inescapable destiny. However, since America's formal entry in the war before or after that event seems to be a certainty, it is impossible to predict the course which the war will take in the future. Only, it is certain that an American entry in the war would mean a war between Japan and America. Therefore, it is only a matter of course that ravages of war would extend to Asia. I will not say that with the fall of the English homeland, the possibility of peace will become absolutely nil, but we must prepare for the worst. America's rearmament still requires some time before completion; and although whether or not an immediate active battle would take place is another problem, it is necessary in any case to be determined to prepare for an extremely prolonged war.

Futile optimism over the future must be prohibited, but since the current war was caused in the first place by the stalemating of the old world order, it is inconceivable to those having faith in the progress and advancement of human society that the great sacrifices and calamities should again be in vain, resulting in the old world system remaining as before. (Page 73.) Then, in what form will the collapse of the old order, and the establishment of the new order, which may even be called a historical certainty, be realized?

It is said generally that the future world might be divided into four blocs. In other words, it is said that the world would be divided into broad economic spheres, each centered around Japan, Germany, Italy, Soviet Union, and America; that in principle, a self-sufficient pattern of livelihood would be developed in each of these blocs; that foreign trade ministering to each other's needs would be in the form of a barter system; that each bloc would aim at elevating its cultural level, not having as their highest motive only individual prosperity; and that international frictions such as those of the past may thus be eliminated, and peace be maintained.

#### 5. The Last Bastion of the Old Order.

Of these, the Soviet Union bloc in the present situation is not perfect, its location being too far north. A further southward expansion of her sphere of influence is considered to be necessary, but those who will attempt to oppose such a new order to the very end will be America, and those elements of the old order of the whole world, which (Page 74) are fleeing to seek refuge in America. It is ironical indeed, since this will mean that the American bloc, the one most richly endowed by nature, with the most abundant materials among the four major blocs, is the one which harbors the

most dissatisfaction against the new order. This, however, is solely due to their world outlook, and furthermore it can be attributed to the fact that they cannot forget the dreams of a Jewish and Anglo-Saxon capitalistic exploitation economy. It is absolutely unbearable for them to lose overnight all the glories which they had been enjoying over a long period of time in which they controlled the whole world with their financial power. For that reason, even if they are expelled from Europe, they would probably struggle to hold their footing in Asia, continue their bleeding and looting of other races. For this purpose, it is said that they will not hesitate to plunge the whole of mankind into the vortex of a great chaos lasting from ten to twenty years. However, such tryanny on the part of a small minority certainly would not be allowed by both God and man; in the first place, the American people probably will never tolerate this for long. As long as prosperity continues, a society such as the one in America, will be untroubled, but once it is swept by an emergency, its foundation becomes extremely weak. This is a fact beyond any doubt to those who witnessed the intense shock felt by the American people at the time of the great panic some years ago. (Page 75.) At the present time, America boasts of possessing most of the gold bullions of the world, and also of her unlimited resources and her gigantic industrial power; and she may be confident that with her ever-increasing military strength and with her material power, she is able to engage in the Herculean task of stemming the revolutionary influences of the world single-handedly. However, we do not believe that such courses which violate the laws of nature and humanity, and which oppose the trend of the times, would go unpunished. By continuing such blind efforts, America will certainly have countless internal failures, and in the end she cannot help but face a great social revolution.

In other words, we are daring to predict that a historical change will be realized only when the new order rises from within America, the last bastion of the old order.

(Published in the initial issue of the magazine "ITALIA", April, 1941.)

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二 世界戦争と新世界

一 世界新分野の確定

日獨伊三国條約の締結によつてアジアの戦争とヨーロッパの戦争との相互聯関性は一段と明瞭になつた。それは早に日本も獨伊も英米といふやうな同様の敵性國家と對立してゐることが一般に認められて來たことも少くなく、之に依り日本と在軸側との條約前文にも記されてゐる通り、共通の崇高なる理念に基づき行動してゐるとの自覚が深められたからである。

三国が東西に分かれ、別々に活動してゐる間、その動機、目的に關し従來の戦争とを別することが相づ國難であり、即ちヨーロッパの戦争は英佛と獨伊との爭奪戰であり、緩張争ひであると思ふ。アジアの戦争は、弱き支那に対する日本の侵略政策の現はれであると思はれて來た。今又實際に之を以て同盟條約に揭ぐれば「世界新秩序」といふが如き雄大な構想は三国共に敢て口にせず、ただ之を以て目前の分野に於て舊秩序を一掃する事をも以て主張としてある。然るにこの條約を以て日本が「日滿支」ブロックを超えて大東亞共榮圈建設の意圖を内外に表明すると共に獨伊もヨーロッパ・アフリカを包含する広大な地域に亘つて新秩序を建設するの決意を明かにしてゐる。この東西の新秩序の間に交差する協力關係を設

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定まることには至ることに、今日の世界動乱は、その  
性格も帰趨も判然として来た。

もしも世界史に依つて同一の使命と割当てられた  
三國ではあるが、なうてその提携合作が儼然たる條約  
とせざるに及んで之と對立する勢力も一層その結束を  
固めるのは自然である。條約發表以來アメリカの態  
度が著しく硬化した。イギリス援助熱がひきまは即ち  
つたのは事實である。従来も日本及び獨逸に對し露  
はなる敵意を露した。行動もこと毎に阻害して  
来たのであるが、最近の情勢では、アメリカは早晩  
東西の戦争に介入して有史以來の大戦乱時代

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を尊重するが、それはたゞの懸念が、目と鼻に探まれている。

これは甚重し、不可避なる趨勢である。今日世界を兩分する。新旧の勢力、政治、経済、文化の一切に亘り性格と理念と異にするのであつて、アメリカとヨーロッパの旧勢力を自取を競者として有力に代表するものであり、ヨーロッパの旧秩序の敗退は、アメリカのこうした地位を益々表面に浮き上らせるのであるから、今日独伊が世界の新秩序を目標として協力合作するのことは、当面しては、自らが攻撃の目標に選ばれるが如く感ずるの事自然である。アメリカが今直ちに参戰せぬのは、その再軍備の未完成が輿論の不一致とが戦局がまた之を必要とせぬやめとが色々理由はあるであらうが、予言に於て、アメリカがイギリスと一体となり、ともに戦つてゐるものであることは間違ひなく、アメリカを除いた戦争の終局を考へることは不可能である。

## 2 アメリカの参戰は必至

アメリカがその絶大なる人的、物的資源を損ねてしまふ。戦争は必然的に頗る長期に亘るものと覚悟を求めねばならぬ。併し乍ら之に依りて人類文化の没落を見ることも如きは、抑々今次戦争の意義を解するものと言へる。今日の動亂は何に依つて惹き起されたか。自由主義文明の作語りこそ、その原因ではなから

た。舊旧を破つて、新しいものが生かおとるが、今日の戦争では、それは東西の新秩序とは、このことを外にして、意義がなす筈だ。

生命と物の破壊は己を得た。それは、併し文明の破壊でも、文化の没落でも、然るに新しき文化が生れる為めの犠牲

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性に通ずる。人類の思想が、一変転換を遂げるためには、  
 常にこうした長期の破壊時代を経過してゐる。アメリ  
 リカが、この戦争に何等かの物に於て巻き込まれることは  
 当然であるのだから、実は必要なのではあるまいか。世間の  
 の為めにも、アメリカ自身のためにも、何となく、それによ  
 り、歴史の転換が可能であり、世界は更生し  
 得るからである。

以下同



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日獨伊同盟は、アメリカの参戦を阻害するものには違いない。政治家の意志は、正にその通りであるにらう。アメリカが意をなしたるその環境に満足し、西世界の問題に一切容喙せず、アジア・ヨーロッパの新秩序を成るがまゝに任せるならば、目前人類の惨害は軽減され、所謂平和の恢復は、比較的容易であらう。しかしそれは出来ないのである。新秩序運動を必要ならしめた原因は最も多分に包蔵するアメリカが、いつまでも

臺灣外に固まるといふことはあり得ないのである。實際に於ては、アメリカの中立を確保せんとした條約は、却てその参戦を不可避ならしめたとも云へる。何となれば、ヨーロッパの新秩序とアジアの新秩序とは、この條約に依る不可分の關係に置かれ、而して東半球が新体制一色に塗り潰されるならば、西半球が獨り依然たる舊体制を維持することは困難であり、而してアメリカの國內秩序の支配者等は、乾坤一擲の大戦を賭すに非ずんば決してその苦海を脱ぎ棄れることを望むるものではないからである。

### 3 独伊とイギリスの地位

ヨーロッパに於ける武力戦に關する限り、今後破壊は熾烈であり、熾壯は甚大であるも、期間はさまで長くないであらう。結果の予想も敢て困難ではないやうだ。大陸からイギリス勢力の一掃を見るのは時の問題であり、独伊は、スカンデナヴィアからバルカン、近東、アフリカに亘る廣大な領域を手中に收め、着々復興を計り、優に自給自足を遂げざるを得ない。時日経過は却てその地位を安固ならしめる。



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ニ水に反して大陸に近接して、しかも一物もニ水に仰ぐことを  
得ず、徒らに地の利を得たる敵の空爆と潜水攻撃に曝さ  
れるイギリスの地位は、日とともにその困難を増すであらうか  
ら、独伊ニ対しては、上陸作戦の危険と犠牲を敢てする必要  
はないかとも思はれる。

フランスの敗れたる日既にこのことは明瞭となつたのである  
が、之を知りて、イギリスは独伊の和平提議を行けた。  
全アから、

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五夏

サウニ、世界の力を興隆して獨伊との元覇をば意した  
からである。一ツより一ツと見るとも二ツに新なる決心と  
準備とをしなければならぬ。勝に乘じて英本土  
の攻略を試みなければならぬ。そのためではあるまいか。金英  
帝國と次でアメリカ合衆國との長期は戦となればどう  
してもはたさねばならぬ。二とは是れ多い。先づ第一に  
ヨーロッパ大陸を固めなければならぬ。そして二つとの  
戦争も必要である。最初から短期戦と共に長期戦  
に對しても用意をせねばならぬと云はれる。どうしてであるか  
今日日眞剣に持久戦を覚悟しその準備をなすつ  
あるやうに思はれる。バルカン工作、地中海作戦に乗り  
出したのは、そのためである。先づ盟邦イギリスの立場  
を容易にし、相共に長期抗争の意氣を整へなければ  
ならぬ。従つて必ずしも英本土の攻略を急がぬが  
も思はれる。勿論春と共に大規模の攻戦は開け  
するであろうが、本土が落ちても戦争は終局とはならない  
とは今日では獨伊共に豫見していることであらう

五夏

アメリカとの戦争が不可避であるならば海軍力の有る獨  
伊といは之をヨーロッパに引き寄せ、戦ふの勝手がよいと  
云へぬであらうか。地中海からイギリスを駆逐すれば、もはや  
彼等は多く敵が損害を受ける心配はない。かゝると  
イギリスの悩みは四千万の國民の住む本土の余り  
に大陸に近過ぎることだ。住民十人、千はあゝ島は戦略  
的に地盤を築くこともあまるであらうが、いやでも最後迄  
これを死守しなければならぬのは、イギリスの最も苦痛とする  
所であらう。

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4. 世界の田入がどう  
今日までの経過に徴し、今後の見通しからいへば  
和兵衛が遂に三ノ宮へから敗退する事は、確実な  
運命と見られるが、その前後に於ては、或  
る参戦する事も、必然の勢と見られるから、戦争が将来  
如何なる経過を辿るかは、予測の限りない。たゞ、和  
兵衛の参戦は、当然、日本戦争となるのであるから、  
落禍がアジアに波及する事は、勿論である。其本土没  
陥と共に、和平の可能性が絶無と云はぬが

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我々としては、最要に備へなければならぬ。アメリカの再軍備は、未だ完成に時日を要するし、直ちに火を散らすの武力戦となるや否やは別問題であるが、何れにせよ、非常なる長期戦の覚悟は必要である。

前途に就て、徒らなる樂觀は戒めなければならぬ。抑今日の戦争は、世界舊秩序の行詰りから起ったところから、絶大なる犠牲と惨禍とを、再び水泡に帰し、依然たる舊世界に留まるといふことは、人類社会の進歩を何とに信仰を有するものの想像し得ざる所である。然らば、歴史の必然とも云ふべき旧秩序の没落、新秩序の建設は、終局的には如何なる形をとて實現せられるべきである。

一般には、今後、世界が四つのブロックに分たれるであろうといふ。即ち日本、独逸、ソ聯、及びアメリカを中心とする、夫々の広地域経済に合し、原則的に各ブロック内に於て自給自足の生活を営み、貿易は有無相通する物々交換であり、各ブロックの文化水準を定めることを以てその目的とし、個人の致富を唯一最要の動機とせず、之により従来の如き国際間の摩擦を除外し、平和を維持せらるべきであるといふのである。

#### 5 旧秩序の最後の方城

このうち、ソヴェート・ブロックは現在多量に北に偏して完全な形で、さう南方に向つてその圏域を拡大

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する内事のみならず、更に北の、斯う如き世界、新秩序に  
 対し、最後迄、反対を訴へ、アメリカ及び、今後  
 二に落ちるべきところの全世界の旧秩序、今  
 子多き。これは、誠に皮肉なことで、四大ブローのうちの  
 最も自然に要する物資が不足するアメリカブローの  
 が、新秩序に對し、最も不満を抱くことになる。  
 これは一に、得るを望むが如く、然らざるが故で、エタ  
 ヌ及び、アメリカ、ヨーロッパ、金融資本的搾取経  
 済を、悉く得ることに帰するが故。俗言とす  
 には、金ウカを食ふ、全世界に命令した。過去  
 年の栄華を一朝にして失ふことは、到底、想像され  
 ない。さかには、ヨーロッパの中心を占めて、  
 アフリカ、東洋の搾取、権威を握る人々が、  
 何ら、その憂ひは、

下次再



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人類を馳せ、十幾十年に亘る大混戦の渦中に於ける  
を辞せずと云ふのである。とりなけう、少数の者の斯くの  
如き横暴は、天に告げ、許さぬところであり、第一アフリカの  
民衆が長くこれに甘んじてゐらう。アフリカの如き社會  
は繁榮が長く続く限り無事であるが、一度非常時の波に  
洗はれると、その基礎は甚だ脆弱であることは、先年の大  
恐慌の際に於けるアフリカ民の深刻なる動搖を目  
撃したものは、何事疑ふ余地はないのである。目前アフリカ  
の金塊を大部分を手に収め、無盡蔵の資源と膨大  
なる工業力を誇り、いふやにも軍備を増強し、この物資を  
以てすれば、紅海を既倒に回し、世界の革新勢力を  
一年に堪え止め得ると自負するであらう。我々は時勢に  
逆行し、天理人道に反する斯くの如き行ふが罰を受け  
ずには済むとは考へない。アフリカはさうして無理な言  
目的な勢力を編むことによつて、必ず内に破綻百せし、  
遂には一大社會革命に終ざるを得ぬであらう。  
即ち舊秩序の最後の牙城アフリカそのものに内部か  
う新秩序が盛り上がることは、三に初めて歴史の大轉  
換が完成されるであらうことを、われわれは敢て言ふ  
とするものである。

(皇紀二千五百一十一年、三月、読者會創刊号掲載)

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